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From the News and Courier.
Governor Chamberlain.

VIEWS ON THE WHIPPER-MOSES INFAMY.

COLUMBIA, Sunday, December 19.—Upon my arrival here to day I sought an interview with Governor Chamberlain, and now give you an exact report of what passed.

Question—Of course you are aware, Governor, of the result of the judicial election. Did you expect that election to take place on Thursday last?

Answer—I did not, and I had the best reasons for not expecting it. On Tuesday, when the Senate passed the concurrent resolution to hold the election on Thursday, I spoke to both my Republican and Conservative friends, telling them that I had a very important engagement in Greenville on the evening of Thursday, which I was the more anxious to keep because it involved the convenience and interest of so many others. I stated that, if the election was to take place on Thursday I must and should remain here; but I earnestly appealed to them not to allow the election then to occur and thus disappoint my friends in Greenville. I also addressed a personal note to Mr. Speaker Elliott, in which I requested him, on personal as well as public grounds, to use his influence to stay the election, not only from occurring on Thursday, but to stay it until next week or after the holidays. In answer to this note, Speaker Elliott came to my office on Wednesday morning, and said he regretted that he had not thought of my engagement in Greenville before he was asked to favor concurrence in the Senate resolution. However, he said, while he might vote for concurrence, owing to his previous commitment, yet he would speak to his friends, and he thought there would be no difficulty in postponing the election until after my return from Greenville at the earliest. I accepted this assurance of the Speaker and the vote of the House, which was 72 to 31 on the motion to lay the Senate resolution on the table, as a sufficient guarantee, and left for Greenville on the morning of Thursday, without the slightest suspicion that the election would be brought on. It is true that I was told just before the train left that there was a bare possibility that the election might come off that day; but it was deemed certain that the resolution could at least be fought off until Friday, and I contented myself with making arrangements for a special train to bring me back to Columbia by Friday morning if necessary. If I had really suspected the conspiracy which was developed on Thursday, nothing in the world could have induced me to leave Columbia.

Question—Had you been present when the election took place, could you have changed the result?

Answer—I see no reason to think I could. The conspiracy appears to have been carefully concocted. The color line, the party line, and the line of antagonism to my administration, all were sharply drawn; and the tone of the speeches made by the leading supporters of Whipper and Moses and Wiggins shows that it required a degree of boldness not possessed by many of our legislators to vote in opposition to the combination. Still it would have been a great satisfaction to me to have been on the spot and gone down fighting, if I must go down.

Question—Was it not as a combination of the supporters of different candidates that the conspiracy of which you have spoken was so powerful?

Answer—Yes. The peculiar strength of the combination lay in uniting the interests of a large number of the candidates. This alone, I think, caused the defeat of Judge Maher. The opponents of this Judge had a certain number of votes which they would cast for other candidates in other circuits only on condition that the friends of these candidates should pay them for voting against Maher.

Mr. Wiggins, the successful candidate, had no strength, and was a mere leaf on the current; but the combination that took him up was welded together by the force of a common purpose to rout an incorruptible Judge who had been an insurmountable barrier in the way of those who have at last overthrown him.

Question—How do you look upon the election of Wiggins, Whipper and Moses?

Answer—I look upon their election as a horrible disaster; a disaster equally great to the State, to the Republican party, and, greatest of all, to those communities which shall be doomed to feel the full effects of Moses and Whipper upon the bench. I did, a year ago, speak publicly of Whipper, who was then a candidate for the position to which he has now been elected. Then I denounced him as incapable and utterly unfit for the office. Of Moses, no honest man can have different opinions. Neither Whipper nor Moses has any qualification for judicial positions. The reputation of Moses is covered deep with charges which are believed by all who are familiar with the facts of corruption, bribery and the utter prostitution of all his official powers to the worst possible purposes. This calamity is infinitely greater, in my judgment, than any which has yet fallen on the State, or, I might add, upon any part of the South. Moses as Governor is endurable compared with Moses as Judge.

Question—What do you think of Wiggins?

Answer—He is not to be classed morally with Moses and Whipper; but in order to defeat Judge Maher, he has consented to be the tool of the same combination which elected Moses and Whipper, and, as such tool, he will be expected to, and doubtless will, do their work.

Question—What in your judgment, will be the effect of the election of these three men?

Answer—The greatest consequences of all kinds will follow. One immediate effect will obviously be the reorganization of the Democratic party within the State, as the only means left, in the judgment of its members for opposing a solid and reliable front to this terrible crevasse of misgovernment and public debauchery. I could have wished, as a Republican, to have kept off such an issue, but I have a profound belief in the logic of events and a Providence, too, that shapes events; and I do not allow myself to think that the good and honest men of South Carolina will find it impossible, because they are organized as Democrats, to give their help to whom soever shall be the best able to undo the terrible wrongs of last Tuesday. I am free to say that my highest ambition as Governor has been to make the ascendancy of the Republican party in South Carolina compatible with the attainment and maintenance of as high and pure a tone in the administration of public affairs as can be exhibited in the proudest Democratic State of the South; and it was also my fondest hope, by peaceful agencies, here in South Carolina alone of all the Southern States, to have worked out, through the Republican party, the solution of the most difficult and one of the most interesting political and social problems which this century has presented. If these results shall not be reached, the responsibility for the failure will not rest upon the Conservative citizens of South Carolina, who have hitherto, with unvarying fidelity and generosity, stood by me in my work; but upon those, and all like them, who dealt the cause of good government so deadly a blow on Thursday.

Question—Has your attention been called to the question of the right of the present Legislature to elect Judges, where the incumbents had been elected to serve for unexpired terms?

Answer—Yes. I have read the discussion of this question in the newspapers, and have listened to the views of several members of the bar of the

State; but I cannot say that I have maturely studied the question. It is evidently a fair and open question, and involves most important consequences. If the Judges who have, previous to the present session, been elected nominally to fill unexpired terms, are entitled under the Constitution to hold a full term of four years, then it follows that this General Assembly had no right to elect their successors. This question covers the cases of Whipper, Moses, Judge Carpenter and Judge Cooke; but you will remember that both Judges Carpenter and Cooke are their own successors.

The owls and bats and obscene birds of prey begin to flutter and fly away from the Capitol at the coming of the day. We are informed that Judge Advocate General Joseph Holt has been retired, at his own request, after a service of thirteen years, during which he has contrived to commit more villainy in the name of justice than any other man save Fouche or Fonquier Tiville ever perpetrated. He is one of the very few Americans whose names will go down to history red with the stain of innocent blood. Among the political renegades of 1861 he was not as reckless as Butler, or as able as Stanton, but he was more malignant and base than the other. For years past he has skulped out of the sight of men, in a cloud of his own making, shunned and avoided even by such as are left living about him of the men who used him in their day of power to ensnare and torture their fellows. He retires now that he may avoid ejection by a House of Representatives which will really represent the American people. But it will be the duty of the House of Representatives to see to it that he carries with him into his retirement nothing but the livery of shame which he has woven and shaped and fitted to himself forever.—New York World

PHILADELPHIA, December 18.—The fourth week of Moody and Sankey, the Evangelists' labor in our city draws to a close to day. Judging from Mr. Moody's own words, the results have been more than satisfactory—they have been surprising.—More converts are believed by the Evangelist to have been made during the past week than in any other week ever spent in America. The inquiry rooms have been full almost every evening, and a large proportion of those converted have become earnest workers for the salvation of others. The meetings this week have been largely attended. The evening services have averaged from ten to twelve thousand people. The Friday meetings have been set aside for the cause of temperance; no other requests are offered. On the morning, Mr. Moody lectures to young men only; twelve thousand tickets are being distributed. It is remarkable, as we consider the thousands that have assembled to hear Mr. Moody, that as yet there has been no disturbance of any account.

CENTENNIAL.—Among the Swedish Exhibits to the Exhibition, will be a meteorite weighing three and a half tons, found a few years ago in Greenland by Nordenskiold, the Swedish geologist. Already, five hundred persons have engaged to exhibit from that country, one hundred of them in the department of fine arts. The chief display will be of iron, her main source of revenue, although the manufacture of watches and majolica ware will receive much attention. Considering Sweden's population of 4,000,000 and her Centennial appropriation of \$150,000, she has done better than any other foreign nation.

Counterfeiting money is getting to be one of our most important industries. In Brooklyn recently ten million dollars in counterfeit greenbacks were burned.

Another Veto.

The following was filed yesterday by Governor Chamberlain:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Columbia, S. C., Dec. 21, 1875.

I decline to sign the commissions of W. J. Whipper and F. J. Moses, Jr., elected as Judges of the Circuit Court of this State by the General Assembly, on the 16th instant, for terms to begin on the 26th day of August, 1876.

By the constitution of the State the Judges of the Circuit Court are to be elected for terms of four years. By a series of adjudicated cases in the highest court of this State, extending from 1821 to 1872, it has, in my judgment, been determined that officers elected under provisions of law similar to this provision of the present constitution are entitled to hold their offices for the full term prescribed by the constitution or laws under which the election is held.

It follows that, as the terms of the present incumbents of the offices to which the above named persons claim to have been elected on the 16th instant will not expire until after another general election of members of the General Assembly, the present General Assembly has not the right to elect their successors.

While in some cases, presenting similar legal questions, it might not be required of the Governor to decline to issue commissions, the circumstances of the present case compels me to this course.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor of South Carolina.

The Two Apprentices.

The boys were in a carpenter shop. One determined to make himself a thorough workman; the other didn't care. He read and studied and got books that would help him to understand the principles of his trade. He spent his evenings at home reading. The other liked fun the best. He went off with other boys to have his fun.

"Come," he often said to his shop-mate, leave your books; go with us. What's the use of all this reading?

"If I waste these golden moments," was the reply, "I shall lose what I can never, never make up."

While the boys were still apprentices, an offer of two thousand dollars appeared through the newspapers, for the best plan of a Statehouse to be built in one of the Eastern States.—The studious boy saw the advertisement, and he determined to try for it. After careful study he drew his plans and sent them to the committee. I suppose he did not really expect to win the prize; but there is nothing like trying.

It was not long before the committee of gentlemen arrived at the carpenter shop, and asked if an architect by the name—mentioning the boy's name—lived there.

"No," said the carpenter, no architect. I've got an apprentice by that name."

"Let's see him," said the committee. The young man was called, and sure enough, his plan had been accepted and the two thousand dollars were his.

The committee then said he must put up the building; and his employer was so proud of his success, that he willingly gave him his time and let him go.

This studious carpenter's boy became one of the best architects of our country. He made a fortune, and stands high in the esteem of everybody, while the fellow apprentice can hardly earn by his daily labor, daily bread for himself and family.

Who loses a youth of improvement, loses the best beginning which a boy can make in life.

An unusual number of people are marrying now. This is leap-year, and no woman wants it presumed that she popped the question herself.

They Must Never Be Forgiven.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 20

To the Editor of the Union Herald:—Sir—As a citizen and as a member of the Republican party, I wish to place myself on record as denouncing with my whole soul the outrage upon decency and civilization perpetrated by the Republican majority in the Legislature, in the election of Moses, Whipper and Wiggins as judges of the circuit courts of this State. A majority of those who did this thing will doubtless live to repent of it, even if not penitent already, but as public men they must never be forgiven by the people.

A man who says that he votes for F. S. Moses Jr., as judge because he is a Republican proclaims himself so destitute of decency, or political wisdom, as to make it the height of absurdity to speak or think of him as a Republican. He is simply an ignorant ass, or a political bandit, and such in the future, if not in the present, will be the verdict of the people with reference to the men who, by their votes last week, made the Republican party in this State a stench to the nostrils of the whole country.

For those who, through their ignorance and prejudice were excited to the point of committing this great outrage, once can feel nothing but pity and contempt, but the intelligent white and colored scoundrels who conceived and carried out this plot against all that is decent and honest in the State deserve and will ultimately receive condign punishment at the hand of an outraged people.

There was not an intelligent man voting for Moses, Whipper or Wiggins who did not know perfectly well the entire unfitness of these men for the positions to which they aspired. It is safe to assume that neither Senator Whittemore, Nash, Swails, or any other intelligent member of either house, would trust Moses to act for them in any private business transaction involving the value of fifty dollars, and yet they deliberately placed him in a position where he is to pass upon the rights and property of a whole community, and this too, in the face of the fact that his knowledge of his admitted reputation is not confined to their breasts, but is in the possession of the whole country.

Take any possible view of the situation and it must be conceded that the men who have committed this crime against the people can no longer be tolerated in public life. If they elected these men, as many of them say, to save the Republican party from disaster, then they deserve to be turned out of the sight and hearing of men, for their blind folly and stupidity. If, on the other hand, as I fully believe with reference to many of them they did this thing under the cry of danger to the party, while their real designs were to power and plunder, they still more richly deserve the fate certainly in store for them.

Let the Republicans of the State who have the intelligence to see and the heart to feel the enormity of this crime committed by those who under the guise of Republicanism, are simply organized public robbers, or the aiders and abettors of such. Repudiate them utterly.

Governor Chamberlain, both as Governor and as the representative of the Republican party, has done his part, and it is now the duty of those who elected him to office to come to his help against the men who are carrying both state and party to ruin. Of one thing we may be sure: if the Republicans themselves do not drive from power these traitors and thus save the state, some other political organization will; for in the nature of things the misrule and corruption which have culminated in the election of Moses, Whipper and Wiggins must come to an end. Respectfully,
REUBEN TOMLINSON.

A Tail That Was a Tale.

When the Irwinton Southern

tells a story it tells a good one, as witness the one heretofore appended: Deac n Smith of Wilkinson County, owns, or did own, a horse which one time in his life saved him an incalculable amount of money by its horse sense. The deacon says himself and wife, while partaking of their noonday meal, were very much surprised at the action of their horse, which was loose in the road near the house. It would run up to the gate, neigh vociferously and then run off again. This was repeated several times, the deacon arose from the table to ascertain the cause of its strange conduct. He reached the door and looked out, and saw "away off in the direction the horse had ran a dense smoke. He seized his hat and ran to the place. "Gentlemen," said he, "lightning had struck a tree and set it on fire, and the flames had communicated to my fence around my corn field containing about eight hundred bushels of corn. The fire had consumed about a dozen panels of fencing, and reached a branch. My horse, when I arrived, was standing in this branch dipping her tail into the water and throwing the water on the burning fence."

The crowd looked incredulous, and the deacon said: "Gentlemen, if you dont believe it, you ask Mahaly."

STYLISH BUT SENSIBLE.—A plucky Iowa girl thus tells her experience in getting on in this world: "I am the only daughter of a farmer of moderate means; have taught school five years. I began when sixteen years of age. This present summer I walked one and three fourth miles night and morning and taught my summer school. Harvest came on and we were in want of a hired hand. Plenty could be had at \$2.50 per pay, but that seemed like loss without profit, so I donned my driving gloves and broad brimmed hat and drove the reaper to cut eight acres of grain. Besides I took a music lesson once in every week. All of my young lady friends said: "Oh, you will ruin your hands and complexion," but for aught I closed school! Since reaping is done I've done all the cooking for the harvest folks. I carry a gold watch and chain, and support amethyst jewelry and move in the best society; am considered rather stylish, but am of that disposition that I can adapt myself to circumstances. I am well aware that a delicate dress and crimped hair become me in a ballroom, that a modest dress and neat fitting gloves are designed for church, and last but not least, that a calico dress is preferable for kitchen work."

A LADY NATURALIZED.—The Baltimore Sun, says: Mrs. Robert Mickle, wife of the cashier of the National Union Bank, was naturalized in the City Court on Saturday by Judge Brown, upon renouncing all allegiance to the King of Spain. Mrs. Mickle came to this country when a child from Cuba. Desiring to pay a visit to her native isle to see relatives, she found she could not obtain a passport from the State department without having naturalization papers. Her husband gave the necessary evidence that the lady was of good, moral character, and bore good disposition, to the Constitution of the United States, &c., amid some pleasantry from the Judge and other friends in Court.

LITTLE THINGS.—Life is made up of little things. He who travels over a continent must go along step by step. He who writes a book must do it sentence by sentence. He who learns a science must master it fact by fact and principle by principle. What is the happiness of our life made up of? Little courtesies, little kindnesses, pleasant words, genial smiles, a friendly letter, good wishes and good deeds. One in a million may do, once in a lifetime, a heroic action; but the little things that make up our life come every day and every hour.